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Flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report responds to a request made at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. It also complies with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124, in which the Assembly called for the preparation of periodic reports on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The report examines trends in bilateral, multilateral and foundation/non-governmental assistance to population activities in developing countries for 2000 and provisional figures for 2001 and provides estimates of domestic expenditures reported by developing countries for 2001.

International population assistance and domestic expenditures, which had been increasing steadily but slowly since the International Conference on Population and Development was held in 1994, declined in 2001, according to preliminary figures. External assistance for population was estimated at $2.3 billion in 2001, compared with $2.6 billion in 2000. Domestic governmental and non-governmental expenditures in developing countries were estimated at $7.1 billion in 2001, compared with $8.6 billion in 2000. The estimate of domestic expenditures should be treated with caution because the data are far from complete and are not entirely

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comparable with those on international assistance. Furthermore, it should be noted that most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Together, external assistance and domestic expenditures for population activities yielded a global estimate of $9.4 billion in 2001, as compared with a target figure for 2000 of $17 billion estimated in the Programme of Action.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in response to a request of the Commission on Population and Development at its twenty-eighth session[1] for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.[2] It is part of the work programme of the Commission and is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 of 19 December 1994 and 50/124 of 20 December 1995, in which the Assembly called for the preparation of periodic reports on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

2. The report reviews the flow of external financial resources for 2000 and provisional figures for 2001 and provides estimates of expenditures by governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for population activities in developing countries[3] for 2001. Data on both donor and domestic resource flows were collected by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) under a contract with UNFPA. NIDI and UNFPA jointly evaluated and analysed the data. UNFPA and NIDI also collaborate with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in collecting data on external assistance and domestic expenditures for activities related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

3. The data on donor assistance for population activities were gathered by means of a detailed questionnaire that was mailed to some 180 donors, including countries, multilateral organizations and agencies, major private foundations and other NGOs, that provide population assistance. Data on donor assistance for 2001 are provisional since they are based on responses received as at 15 January 2003 and are subject to change as more responses are received.

4. Information on domestic resource flows is based on the responses to questionnaires sent to some 90 UNFPA/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) field offices throughout the world. A total of 40 countries provided information by the publication deadline, representing 25 per cent of the population in developing countries. Country case studies conducted as part of the resource flow project supplemented the responses to the mail enquiry.[4]

5. The report analyses external and domestic financial resource flows for population activities that are part of the costed population package set out in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action. The population package includes family planning services; basic reproductive health services; activities for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS;[5] and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The Programme of Action estimated that the implementation of this population and reproductive health package in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition would cost $17 billion by 2000. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs would come from the countries themselves and one third, or $5.7 billion, would come from the international donor community.

6. Both donor and developing countries have indicated that they are finding it increasingly difficult to provide the information requested on resource flows for population activities disaggregated by the four categories set out in paragraph 5

above because their expenditures on those activities are frequently part of integrated health and social sector projects and sector-wide approaches, and do not appear as separate budget items in their accounting systems. Other factors that make it difficult to complete the resource flow survey are indications of respondent fatigue and financial, staffing and time constraints. As a result, each year fewer respondents provide the information required to adequately monitor progress towards achieving the financial targets. More external and domestic resources are provided for population activities than are reported here because respondents cannot supply the information requested.

II. External assistance for population activities

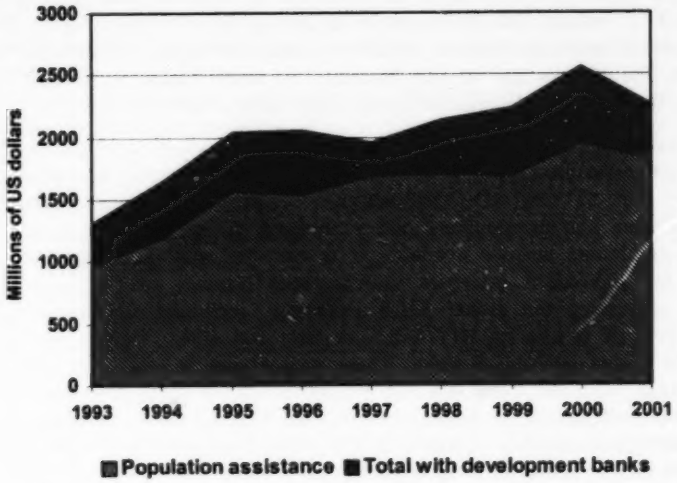
7. External assistance for population activities has been increasing steadily, albeit slowly, since the Conference. In the period immediately following the Conference, assistance for population activities increased 54 per cent, from a total of $1.3 billion in 1993 to $2 billion in 1995. Assistance increased negligibly in 1996, to just over $2 billion, but by 1997 it had decreased for the first time since the Conference, to $1.96 billion. This slight downward trend was reversed in 1998, when the amount rose to $2.1 billion. In 1999, assistance stood at $2.2 billion and by 2000 it was almost $2.6 billion.

8. Preliminary indications are that this upward trend was reversed in 2001. Based on data from donor countries that replied to the 2001 survey coupled with 2000 data for countries that had not responded by the publication deadline or that had requested that the information be obtained from the database of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), international assistance for population activities decreased to $2.3 billion in 2001. This figure represents just 40 per cent of the $5.7 billion target agreed upon in Cairo as the international community's share in financing the Programme of Action by 2000.

9. Figure I provides the trends in international population assistance from the pre-Cairo period in 1993 to 2001.[6] Table 1 compares external assistance for population activities by major donor category for 2000 and 2001. Data for 2001 are provisional and are subject to change as more up-to-date information becomes available. Final figures will appear in the report entitled "Financial resource flows for population activities in 2001", which will be published by UNFPA in 2003.

10. Donor countries were the largest source of international population assistance, contributing $1.6 billion in assistance (62 per cent) in 2000. Development banks, chiefly the World Bank, provided just over $603 million (23 per cent) in the form of multi-year loans; multilateral organizations and agencies contributed $77 million (3 per cent); and private sources, especially foundations, provided $299 million (12 per cent) of total population assistance. In addition, development banks reported an expenditure of $1 million to intermediate donors for special grant programmes in population and reproductive health. Preliminary estimates point to a decline in population assistance in 2001 to $2.3 billion, of which donor countries contributed some $1.5 billion for population assistance, multilateral organizations and agencies increased funding levels to $89 million and private sources decreased their contributions to $233 million. The World Bank made available $449 million in the form of multi-year loans and $2 million in the form of grants to population programmes; these figures reflect a decrease in loans and an increase in grants. Other development banks did not respond by the publication deadline.

Figure I. Trends in international population assistance, 1993-2001



Note: 2001 data are provisional.

Table 1
External assistance for population activities by major donor category, 2000-2001
(In millions of US dollars)

	2000		*2001*	
	Amount	*Percentage*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Bilateral: donor countries	1 598	62.0	1 488	66.0
Multilateral: United Nations system	77	3.0	89	4.0
Private: foundations/non-governmental organizations	299	11.6	233	10.0
Development banks				
Grants	1	-	2	-
Loans	603	23.4	449	20.0
Total	**2 578**	**100.0**	**2 262**	**100.0**

Note: 2001 data are provisional.

A. Trends in donor country assistance

11. Bilateral assistance increased from $777 million in 1993 to $1.6 billion in 2000.[7] The United States of America continued to be the largest donor, contributing $659 million in population assistance in 2000, or 41 per cent of the resources of the donor countries. The Netherlands was the second largest donor, contributing $170 million in population assistance, or 11 per cent of funds contributed by donor

countries. Other major donors in 2000 were the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Canada.

12. Provisional figures for 2001 point to a decrease in total bilateral population assistance to $1.5 billion. Of the countries reporting 2001 figures, only two countries increased their contributions. Of the countries that registered decreases in funding levels, one country had actually increased its contributions in terms of its local currency, but showed a decrease in terms of the United States dollar.

13. Provisional 2001 figures show that family planning services accounted for 32 per cent of final expenditures for population activities; basic reproductive health services, 30 per cent; STD and HIV/AIDS activities, 29 per cent; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis, 9 per cent. As the 2001 figures for more donors become available, it is expected that the proportion of expenditures for HIV/AIDS activities will increase because of the increased emphasis on addressing the global AIDS pandemic, including the millennium development goal of combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and the creation of the global HIV/AIDS Fund. These percentages should be treated as estimates because, with the trend towards integration of services, it is becoming increasingly more difficult to distinguish between the four categories of population activities. Many data-recording systems include family planning services and/or STD and HIV/AIDS activities with reproductive health services.

Population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance

14. Donor countries contributed 2.93 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA) to population assistance in 2000, which represented an increase after a two-year decline. Preliminary figures for 2001 show that the proportion of ODA going to population activities decreased to 2.79 per cent. Since total ODA decreased from $53.7 billion in 2000 to $52.3 billion in 2001, population activities are receiving a smaller share of decreasing ODA. ODA in 2001 was below the 1993 level of $56.3 billion.

15. Of the countries reporting in 2001, three contributed a larger percentage of ODA for population assistance than they did in 2000. The percentage of ODA that countries earmarked for population assistance varied from 0.20 per cent to 6.10 per cent. As reported to date, only two countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2001, compared with six countries in 2000. This number is expected to increase as more figures for 2001 become available.

Population assistance in relation to gross national product

16. In 2000, donor countries contributed, on average, $66 per million dollars of gross national product for population assistance, a $7 increase from the previous year. The preliminary figure for 2001 shows a decline — $61 per million dollars. The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, ranging from $6 to $342 per million dollars. Despite the decrease, the amount of money that countries spent on population assistance is still more than the pre-Cairo period in 1993, when it stood at $42 per million dollars of gross national product.

B. Trends in multilateral assistance

Grants

17. Multilateral assistance to population activities provided by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, hovering at about $30 million in the late 1990s, has increased considerably in the new millennium. In 2000, United Nations assistance to population activities was $77 million, while preliminary estimates for 2001 put this figure at $89 million. Multilateral sources originating from the United Nations system are mainly the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA and the World Health Organization (WHO). Whatever the United Nations agencies receive for population assistance from donor countries members of the Development Assistance Committee of OECD is considered to be funding from donor countries. Agencies' general funds, interest earned on funds and money from income-generating activities that are spent on population activities are considered as multilateral assistance for population. Funds received from developing countries that agencies spend on population activities are a small portion of an agency's regular budget and are also included as multilateral assistance.

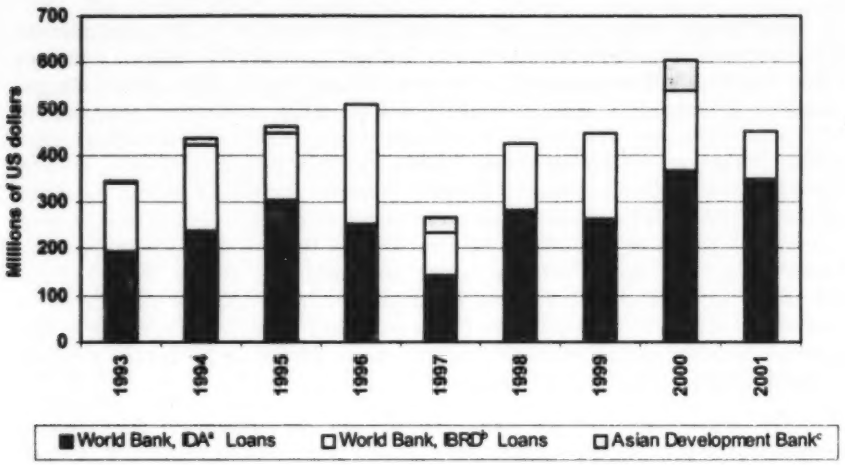
18. The Asian Development Bank reported an expenditure of $840,000 to intermediate donors for special grant programmes in the area of population in 2000. The World Bank reported an expenditure of $2 million in grants in 2001.

19. The significance of population assistance from multilateral organizations and agencies can best be measured by identifying the amount of funds flowing through those organizations for further distribution. Because they originate with donor countries, the funds are not included under the multilateral category to avoid double-counting. In 2000, $434 million flowed through multilateral organizations and agencies; the preliminary figure for 2001 is $365 million. UNFPA is the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the population field, with $326 million flowing through the organization in 2000 and $339 million in 2001.

Loans

20. Development banks, which provide loans to developing countries, are an important source of multilateral population assistance. Their contributions are treated separately because their assistance is in the form of loans, which must be repaid, rather than grants. The banks' projects reflect multi-year commitments, recorded in the year in which they are approved but disbursed over several years. Most loans for population assistance come from the World Bank, which supports reproductive health and family planning service delivery, population policy development, HIV/AIDS prevention and fertility, and health survey and census work. The World Bank reported lending $449 million for population activities in 2001, down from $538 million in 2000. Of that amount, $349 million comprised International Development Association loans, made at highly concessional rates, and almost $101 million was for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market (see figure II).

Figure II. Trends in multilateral development loans for population activities, 1993-2001



Note: 2001 data are provisional.

[a] International Development Association.

[b] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

[c] In 1998 and 1999, the Asian Development Bank reported issuing loans to integrated health projects of which an undetermined amount was earmarked for population activities.

C. Trends in private assistance

21. Foundations, non-governmental organizations and other private organizations are also important sources of population assistance. In 2000, foundations and NGOs contributed $299 million to population activities. The top five foundations funding population activities in 2000 were the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

22. Based on responses received from foundations and NGOs as at 15 January 2003, the preliminary 2001 figure for private population assistance stands at $233 million. While this is expected to increase as more organizations respond, it seems that the economic downturn affected the contributions of a number of foundations. The top five donors in 2001 for which data are available were the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the United Nations Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

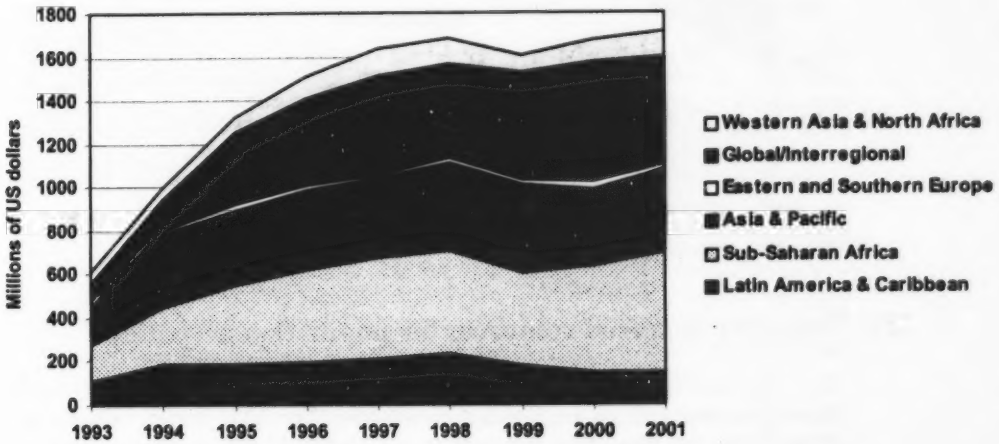
D. Trends in expenditures by geographical region and channel of assistance

23. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the largest recipient of population assistance. In 2000, the distribution of population assistance among the regions was

as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 44 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 32 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 13 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 9 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 2 per cent. Global and interregional population activities have been receiving an increasingly larger share of total international assistance in recent years, from 18 per cent in 1993, before the Conference, to 32 per cent in 2000.

24. Provisional figures for 2001 point to an increase in funds going to sub-Saharan Africa, which received 45 per cent of the population assistance contributed to the five geographical regions. Asia and the Pacific received 31 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 12 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 9 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 2 per cent. In 2001, 29 per cent of total population assistance went to global and interregional activities (see figure III).

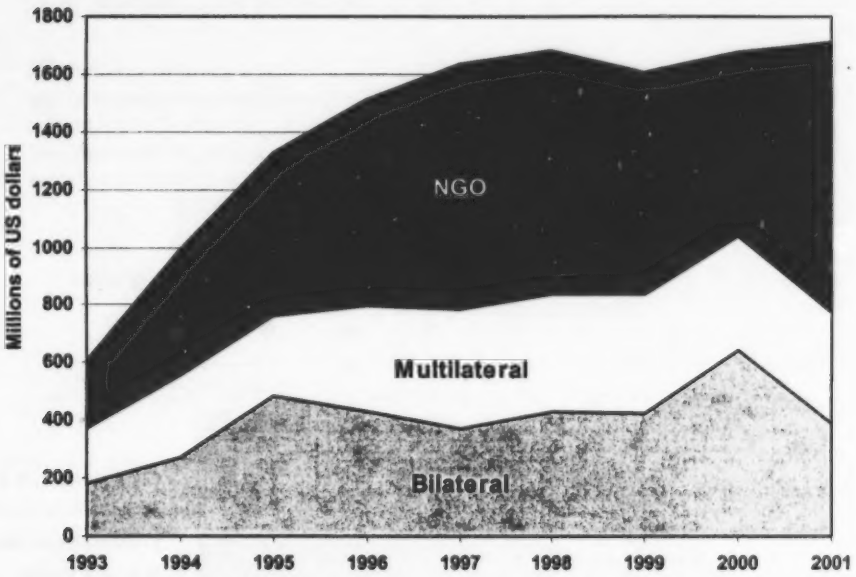
Figure III. Population assistance by geographical region/global interregional activities, 1993-2001



Note: 2001 data are provisional.

25. Assistance for population activities flows through a diverse network, moving from the donor to the recipient country through one of the following channels: (a) the bilateral channel, flowing directly from the donor to the recipient country government; (b) the multilateral channel, through United Nations organizations and agencies; and (c) the non-governmental organization channel, through such organizations as the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Population Council. In 2000, over half of all population assistance went through the non-governmental channel, and bilateral programmes and multilateral organizations each received 23 per cent.[8] Provisional figures for 2001 show that this has remained unchanged, with the non-governmental channel continuing to dominate the flow of final expenditures (see figure IV).

Figure IV. Final expenditures for population assistance by channel of distribution, 1993-2001



Note: 2001 data are provisional.

III. Domestic financial resources for population activities

26. The UNFPA/NIDI resource flow project continues to monitor domestic financial resource flows for population activities. The 2001 survey of domestic expenditures for population was sent to the UNFPA/UNDP country offices for further distribution to the relevant government authorities and national non-governmental organizations. In many countries, local consultants were recruited to work with the governmental and non-governmental organizations in completing the questionnaires. UNAIDS country offices assisted in the selection of government departments and NGOs that provided data on HIV/AIDS expenditures. Respondents were requested to focus on the costed population package (see para. 5 above) and to report only domestic financial resources.

27. A total of 40 countries, out of 91 canvassed, provided data on domestic resource flows by the publication deadline, representing 25 per cent of the population in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Many Governments were not able to supply information on domestic resource flows this year because of funding and staff constraints. Not all countries have well-developed systems for monitoring resource flows. Some provided incomplete data, and others are in the process of gathering the information requested. A number of the more populous countries did not reply by the publication deadline. Among the most frequently encountered challenges include: different recording practices,

decentralized accounting systems, difficulties in disaggregating the population component in integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches and difficulties in disaggregating the four categories of the costed population package.

28. UNFPA/NIDI conducted case studies in a number of countries to supplement the information gathered in the survey. The case studies provide more detailed information on how resource flows are directed towards population activities and address issues that are not easily captured in a survey, including the effect of decentralization on monitoring domestic resource flows, difficulty in disaggregating the four categories of the costed population package, the role of the private sector and major constraints encountered.

29. Using information gathered from countries that responded to the UNFPA/NIDI survey, reports of the case studies, supplementary data for a few large countries that either had not responded or had provided incomplete data and an estimate to reflect private resources, UNFPA calculated a rough estimate of global domestic resource flows for population activities that came to $7.1 billion in 2001.[9] The estimate should be treated with caution because the figures for domestic expenditures are not as complete as data on international population assistance.

30. Although the global figure of domestic resource flows is a rough estimate, it is nevertheless useful in providing some idea of the progress made by developing countries, as a group, in achieving the financial resource goals of the Conference. The global total shows real commitment on the part of developing countries, but it should be noted that most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, faced with competing development priorities, are simply unable to generate the resources necessary to finance their own national population programmes. Case studies confirm that the international donor community plays an important role in financing population activities in most developing countries and that, in some countries, funding for population activities is largely donor-based. National NGOs play an increasing role in the provision of services, but they remain highly dependent on external sources.

31. Tables 2 and 3 provide estimates of expenditures of governmental and non-governmental organizations respectively, by region and category of population activity, for the countries that responded to the 2001 survey.

32. Almost one third of governmental expenditures was allocated to STD and HIV/AIDS activities, 27 per cent to family planning services, 26 per cent to basic reproductive health services and 16 per cent to basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (table 2). National non-governmental organizations distributed their funds as follows: 34 per cent for family planning services; 36 per cent for basic reproductive health services; 23 per cent for STD and HIV/AIDS activities; and 8 per cent for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (table 3). The Government usually plays the major role in financing population programmes. National NGOs are mostly donor-dependent, with most of their income originating with international sources. Although their financial role in population activities is minimal, national NGOs play a key role in advocacy, pioneering activities and reaching people at the grass-roots level.

33. The results of the UNFPA/NIDI surveys of domestic resource flows have two important implications: developing countries require a greater share of external

assistance to finance population activities, and better recording systems are essential for monitoring data on resource flows so as to assist donors and developing countries to identify funding gaps and to coordinate donor financing policies.

Table 2
Estimates of government expenditures by category of population activity, 2001[a]

Region	*Family planning services*	*Basic reproductive health services*	*STD and HIV/AIDS activities*	*Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis*	*Total project expenditures (millions of US dollars)*
Africa (sub-Saharan)	10%	12%	64%	14%	58.92
Asia and the Pacific	27%	26%	37%	10%	117.40
Latin America and the Caribbean	15%	3%	40%	42%	46.63
Western Asia and North Africa	42%	43%	5%	9%	120.77
Eastern and Southern Europe	6%	8%	50%	36%	18.68
All regions	27%	26%	32%	16%	362.39

Note: Row percentages may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.
[a] Based on countries responding to the 2001 resource flow survey.

Table 3
Estimates of expenditures of national non-governmental organizations by category of population activity, 2001[a]

Region	*Family planning services*	*Basic reproductive health services*	*STD and HIV/AIDS activities*	*Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis*	*Total project expenditures (millions of US dollars)*
Africa (sub-Saharan)	29%	23%	42%	6%	29.29
Asia and the Pacific	33%	37%	22%	8%	284.42
Latin America and the Caribbean	47%	35%	12%	6%	35.04
Western Asia and North Africa	26%	48%	14%	13%	6.58
Eastern and Southern Europe	48%	7%	40%	5%	0.33
All regions	34%	36%	23%	8%	355.66

Note: Row percentages may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.
[a] Based on countries responding to the 2001 resource flow survey.

IV. Resource flows for other population-related activities

34. The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development outlined a comprehensive population and development agenda. It pointed out that, beyond the costed population package, additional resources would be needed to support programmes that addressed the broader population and development objectives, including those that sought to strengthen the primary health-care delivery system, improve child survival, provide emergency obstetrical

care, provide universal basic education, improve the status and empowerment of women, generate employment, address environmental concerns, provide social services, achieve balanced population distribution and address poverty eradication (see Programme of Action, paras. 13.17-13.19). No attempt was made to cost out the resources required to achieve these broad population and development goals.

35. Both donor and developing countries have indicated that a significant amount of resource flows go to other population-related activities that address the broader population and development objectives of the Cairo agenda but that have not been costed out and are not part of the agreed target of $17 billion by 2000. Since UNFPA monitors progress towards implementing the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, it adheres to the classification of population activities of the costed population package described in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action. Funding for other population-related activities, including basic health, education, poverty eradication and women's issues, is not included in the calculations of international population assistance and domestic resource flows for population activities.

36. Among the population-related activities that countries supported included: poverty alleviation, child health and survival, primary health care delivery, basic education, including of girls and women, empowerment of women, rural development and employment generation.

37. The growing trend towards the integration of services and the increasing use of sector-wide approaches, particularly in health and education, make it more difficult to track the level of funding going to the costed population package. As a result, more resources are spent on population activities than are reported here because sometimes it is not possible to isolate the costed population package in integrated projects and sector-wide approaches from the relevant population-related activities that are not included in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action.

V. Conclusions

38. The trend of decreasing levels of response to the UNFPA/NIDI questionnaires reflects the major difficulties countries have in providing information on resource flows in the format requested and raises genuine concerns over the completeness of data and the validity of trends over time. For example, the growing trend towards the integration of services and the increasing use of sector-wide approaches in development assistance is posing a real challenge for monitoring the level of funding going to the costed population package. UNFPA will be reviewing these issues in depth, taking into account the views of the various stakeholders, and will bring forward proposals on how to address them.

39. There was some progress, albeit rather modest, since the Conference was held in mobilizing financial resources to achieve the goals of the Conference. International assistance for population activities increased from a total of $1.3 billion in the immediate pre-Cairo period in 1993 to $2.6 billion in 2000. But the trend seems to have been reversed, and preliminary data put the figure at $2.3 billion in 2001. This figure represents only 40 per cent of the 2000 target of $5.7 billion agreed upon in Cairo.

40. Developing countries are making efforts to mobilize domestic resources for population activities and, as a group, have met more of their share of the commitment made in Cairo, mobilizing almost 63 per cent of the target of $11.3 billion. However, most of the resource flows come from a few large countries; the majority of developing countries are not in a position to generate the necessary funds to cover the cost of their population programmes and rely on external assistance.

41. Since 1994, health-care costs have skyrocketed and the AIDS pandemic in many of the poorest developing countries is of a magnitude that had never been envisaged at the time of the Cairo conference. The need to mobilize adequate resources has become more acute than ever, both to implement the Programme of Action as well as to achieve the millennium development goals.

42. Implementing the Cairo Programme of Action, especially the reproductive health goal, is essential for meeting the millennium development goals directly related to health, social and economic outcomes, especially those in the areas of children, mothers, HIV/AIDS, gender and poverty. It is essential that population issues figure prominently in development programmes and poverty reduction strategies. In its 2001 report entitled "Macroeconomics and health: investing in health for economic development", WHO argues that health is central to economic development and that donors and poor countries must commit more resources to save lives and develop economies. It calls upon low- and middle-income countries to increase access by the poor to essential health services. The report points out that, if conditions that cause avoidable deaths (including HIV/AIDS, childhood diseases and maternal conditions) were controlled in conjunction with enhanced family planning programmes, poor families would not only enjoy longer, healthier and more productive lives, but they would also choose to have fewer children, and could therefore invest more for the education and health of each child.

43. A lack of funding remains one of the chief constraints to the full implementation of the Programme of Action. Additional resources are urgently needed to fund population and development programmes in developing countries. It is essential that all Governments, of both donor and developing countries, recommit themselves to implementing the Cairo objectives and mobilizing the additional resources needed to reach the financial goals. Without a firm commitment to population, reproductive health and gender issues, it is unlikely that the goals and targets of the Conference and of the Millennium Summit will be met.

Notes

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27), annex I, sect. III.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] All references to developing countries in this report also include countries with economies in transition.

[4] To date, case studies have been conducted in the following countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand and United Republic of Tanzania.

[5] Beginning with the 1999 round of questionnaires, UNFPA/NIDI began including data on HIV/AIDS treatment and care because it was becoming increasingly impossible for respondents to provide information on HIV/AIDS prevention activities only.

[6] A number of countries did not provide data on population assistance by the publication deadline. In the majority of cases, the resource flow project was referred to the OECD database to obtain the information. Since the figures had not yet been included in the database, the 2001 figures for these countries are estimated at the 2000 level.

[7] Donor countries include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, all members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Greece joined the Committee in 1999, but it is not included in the present report because it has not yet begun to contribute to population activities. The European Union is included with the donor countries.

[8] The share of the multilateral channel is underreported since several donors did not include expenditures (such as membership fees) paid to intermediate donors such as UNICEF, UNDP and the United Nations Development Fund for Women because they were not sure what percentage of their contributions was used for activities specified in the costed population package of the Programme of Action.

[9] A simple estimation method was used to calculate the global figure of domestic resource flows. Results of the 2001 UNFPA/NIDI enquiry were supplemented by reports of the UNFPA/NIDI case studies and other sources, where available, including data from previous rounds of questionnaires, resulting in a coverage of 91 per cent of the population. Regional estimates of domestic resource flows were extrapolated on the basis of 2001 population data and summed to yield a global total of governmental and non-governmental organization expenditures for population activities. An existing estimate of 14 per cent of the domestic total was added to include private financing in order to arrive at a crude global total for domestic flows. The results should be treated with caution because the available data are often underestimated, incomplete and not entirely comparable.